FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1837. [NO. 1068.]

...TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...y *Edward J. Hale,*
...per annum, if paid in advance; $3 ...during the year of subscription; or ...t the end of the year.

...TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents ...for the first, and thirty cents for each ...publication. Advertisers are request... the number of insertions desired, or ...be continued till forbid, and charged ...

...s to the Editor must be post paid.

...umberland County Court Office.
NOVEMBER 20, 1837.

...ANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas ...Quarter Sessions, made at September ...7, *Public Notice is hereby given* to the ...ssessors heretofore appointed to value ...Estate in this County, to present their ...adjudication on or before Thursday of ...Term of said Court.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr. Cl'k.

FOR SALE.

...s Porto Rico SUGAR,
...bags Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
...hhds. Molasses,
...tons assorted Swedes Iron,
...kegs Nails,
...pieces Cotton Bagging,
...coils Bale Rope,
...sides Sole Leather,
...sides Harness and Skirting do,
...barrels Tanners' Oil,
...bushels Alum Salt.
...low.

YARBROUGH & RAY.
...er 21, 1837. 68-2w

NOTICE.

...se who are indebted to the Subscriber, ...lease call and make prompt and imme... ...ent to Henry M Johnson, who is au... ...collect all debts due me, either by ...ount, Book Account, or otherwise.

D. D. SALMON.
...ille, N. C. Nov. 15, 1837. 68-2w.

Notice.

...bscriber will sell to the highest bidder, ...onday the 4th December next, in Fay... ...he following

LANDS, Viz.

...s, lying on the East side of Cape Fear ...miles from Fayetteville, known as Arm... ...olly; there is about 80 or 100 acres clear... ...good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling ...Also, 970 do, joining the above and in... ...Residence, on the Raleigh and Tarbo... ...e Road. The above Land is well tim... ...white oak, red oak and hickory. Ex... ...ge for Stock of all kinds. ...beral, and made known on the day of

HECTOR McKAY.
...r 17, 1837.

...E SUBSCRIBER

...D respectfully inform his friends and ...public, that he has taken the Store, ...Hay and Hillsborough Streets, formerly ...by Henry Horn, where he has on hand ...eiving, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

...ON, NAILS, &c. &c.

...will sell low for Cash or Produce. ...k consists in part of the following:—
...s. and bbls. Porto Rico & N. O. Sugars,
...bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
...tons Swedes and English Iron,
...lbs. Bar Lead,
...bags Buck and Drop Shot,
...kegs Nails, assorted,
...boxes 8×10 Window Glass,
...kegs White Lead,
...case superior Saddles,
...dozen Collars and Bridles,
...sides Sole Leather,
...dozen Bear Skins, (dressed,)
...Rope, Seine and Baling Twine, Axes, ...&c.; together with other articles usually ...in a Bartering Business.

...Particular attention given to receiv... ...forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and ...of Cotton, and other Produce, as the ...ay direct. Liberal advances made on ...ents.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
...ville, Nov. 22, 1837. 68tf

...ough-bred Colts, &c.

...E who wish to raise fine Horses, may get ...ains in Three Thorough-bred blooded ...e Horse Colt, and several fine Mules. ...Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to

CHARLES LUTTERLOH.
...m County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf

...ES AT AUCTION.

...THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

...HURSDAY, November 30, 1837, will be ...a Large and General Assortment of

...RY GOODS,

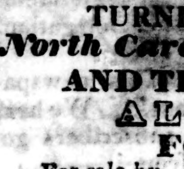
GROCERIES,

...Shoes, Hardware and Crockery Ware.

...the articles are Blue, Black and Mixed ...d Cassimeres, Ginghams, Calicoes, Hand... ...Stockings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
...Hhds. SUGAR,
...Quarter Casks WINE,
...Barrels SUGAR,
...Kegs Dupont's POWDER,
...oxes SOAP, &c. &c.
...at Sale.

...THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auctr's.*
...ber 21, 1837.



THE STAGES

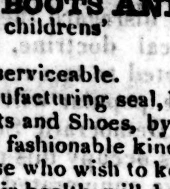
on the route between Godfrey's Ferry & Georgetown, So. Ca., are running three ...eek, in connection with M. W. Hunter's ...Cheraw, So. Ca. to Lynch's Creek, and ...Georgetown and Charleston, S. C. The ...e now running daily, so that Passengers ...Cheraw on Monday, Wednesday and Fri... ...ing, and Charleston on Sunday, Tuesday ...day evening will (unavoidable accidents ...) meet with no detention between those ...nd accomplish the journey in less than .... This arrangement will continue during ...lling season, and it is hoped merit and ...he attention of the public.

C. GODBOLD, Agent for
McLEAN & SALTMARSH.
...town, S. C., November 22. 68-3t.

...rrell and Crockett.

...w supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
...1, 1837. 46tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES
Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.
Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.
November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given.

B. BEACH.

25 Hhds. P. Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
150 bags Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
1500 bushels Liverpool SALT,
1000 do Turks Island,
30 sacks blown Salt,
3 casks London Porter,
Sicily Madeira and Malaga Wines,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope,
Seine Twine, &c. &c., for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.
November 14, 1837. 67-3t.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell, the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1837. 67-3m.

☞The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

Teachers Wanted,

IN the Male and Female Departments of Marlboro' Academy the ensuing year. The location of this Institution is in the village of Bennettsville, already favorably known to the public as a healthy and desirable situation in every respect. The scholastic year will embrace eleven months,—perhaps less, and be conveniently divided; the salaries will be liberal, and determined by merit.

Applicants for either Department must furnish ample testimonials of character and competency.

Proposals will be received and any information promptly given, if required, until the 15th December next, at which time the election will be held.

M TOWNSEND, Secretary.
Bennettsville, S C., Nov 12, 1837. 67t15D.

State of North Carolina.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

Lucy Ann Streety, }
To the Court. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Streety is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six successive weeks, for the said William Streety to be and appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1837. DAVID LEWIS, Clerk

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*
Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*
Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*
Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

The Seminary is now opened on the plan of a BOARDING SCHOOL, in the large and commodious Brick Building, near the foot of Hay Mount, formerly used for the Planters' Hotel. Besides the constant presence and influence of all the Teachers, the young ladies have the maternal advice of Mrs. POTTER, who has consented to take the supervision of the family. Boarding Scholars are, therefore, subjected to rules, which extend to their whole deportment.

Parents, who prefer it, can find convenient boarding in respectable families in the vicinity of the Seminary, at different and very moderate prices.

The Academic year commences on the 16th of October, and is divided into two Sessions of 20 weeks each.

The *First Session,* therefore, commences on the 16th of October and ends on the 4th of March.—The *Second Session* commences on the 5th of March and ends on the 23d of July.

The Scholar will be charged from the time she enters to the end of the Session, unless when she enters by agreement for half a Session.

No deduction will be made for absence after entrance.

TERMS

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Elementary Geography and Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, - - $8 per Session.

SECOND CLASS.—Arithmetic, English and Latin Language, Comprehensive Geography, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Botany, Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. $16 per Session.

Music on Piano,	20	"
Use of Piano for practice,	3	"
French Language,	8	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"
Contingent Expenses,	50 cents.	

The Young Ladies are admitted to Mr. Colton's Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and the Natural Sciences for a small charge to defray the expense of materials for experiments, say $1

Board in the Boarding House, $50
Each Session payable in advance.

Refer to Rev. S. COLTON,
" C. McIVER,
Hon. H. POTTER,
Messrs. D. ANDERSON,
G. McNEILL,
H. LEETE, } Committee.

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANAC,
TURNER & HUGHES'S
North Carolina ALMANAC,
AND THE CROCKETT
ALMANAC,
FOR 1838,
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash,* or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 [illegible] Trace Chains,

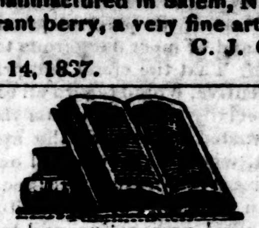
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, [illegible] and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Currant Wine.

JUST received a small quantity of the above Wine, manufactured in Salem, N. C., from the garden Currant berry, a very fine article, and for sale by C. J. ORRELL.
November 14, 1837. 67-3w



NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.
November 7, 1837.

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S Boots and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.
October 17, 1837. 63tf

Notice.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837.

IT IS ORDERED BY THIS COURT, That Friday and Saturday of the next Term, be assigned and set apart to hear and determine all cases of appeal from the valuation of property made by the several Boards of Assessors, under the last act of the General Assembly. From the Minutes.

JNO McLAURIN, Jr., Clk.
November 7. 67-4wks.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

THE WHIG LINE FORMED.

The Whig line is now formed; and the friends of the country are ready for a charge. MASSACHUSETTS marched down with drums beating and colors flying, to her place in the order of battle. As she passes along, one after another, the Whig States pay a salute in token of their respect and affection for the well tried and war-worn veterans, who have fought so many fields, and though so often surrounded by the enemy,—have never yet known what it was to capitulate.

Marshal Ney, as he brought up the rear, in Bonaparte's disastrous retreat from Moscow, on one occasion was completely cut off from the main body of the French army; a broad river was in front, the bridges over which had been destroyed, and on all other sides, the Russian battalions were pressing upon him, with an overwhelming superiority of numbers. Under these circumstances, he was called upon to surrender, when he returned that celebrated reply which alone is enough to make his name immortal;—"A Marshal of France never surrenders!"

MASSACHUSETTS NEVER SURRENDERS!—Such has been our motto and our practice. We have persevered, undismayed and unconquered, through toils, and darkness, and defeat, and now that the day of victory approaches, now that the line of that battle is formed, which is destined to annihilate forever the tyranny under which, for years past, the country has suffered, who shall dispute the right of Massachusetts to the place of honor?

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, OHIO, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, RHODE ISLAND, MAINE, VERMONT, and on the *extreme right,* MASSACHUSETTS;—how will the *loco foco* leaders be able to resist such an array?

But this is not all. The Whigs are about to form a *second* line,—a line of reserve, of a truly formidable character.—PENNSYLVANIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, and perhaps even VIRGINIA itself!

The *loco focos* will be incapable of making the slightest resistance; the battle is won already! Let us make a wise use of our victory!

Maine.—Another Whig has been elected to the Legislature of Maine, at a fourth trial, held on Monday the 13th inst., in the district composed of the towns of Joy and Conrad. At the Governor's election the Van Buren candidate had 33 majority.

The Boston Post (V. B.) consoles its party for their recent rout in Massachusetts by assuring them that their vote now is within a *few thousand* of what it was last November! At this rate they are in a fair way to carry the State!

Lock, Stock and Barrel.—How much will you charge to repair my gun?

Gunsmith—(examining)—Why, I can't tell exactly, it wants a new lock.

Well, if you put on a new lock, how much?

Gunsmith—(examining)—Why, I don't exactly know; for the stock looks shocking bad, and I think would'nt stand mending.

Well, suppose you put on a new stock, how much?

Gunsmith—Why, to tell you the plain truth, the barrel is not worth putting stock and lock on.

Would you be good enough to make all the necessary repairs, and keep the gun in [illegible] of your bill, and I will send you the [illegible] to-morrow.

A good story is told of an old boatman from the Schuylkill, who repaired to the menagerie in Philadelphia, and seeing all its wonders, thus addressed the chief exhibitor:—"well, friend, I have seen all your big beasts, and zebras and zephyrs, and hyenoes, and them things—now where's your *menagerie?* where's his cage? I want to look at *him!*"—*Balt. Gaz.*

Abolition Riot.—The town of Alton, Illinois, was greatly excited on the 7th instant, in consequence of an Abolition riot, which is mentioned in the following letter. Mr. Lovejoy, who is mentioned as being killed, was endeavoring to establish an Abolition press in Alton, and this was his second or third attempt. He had determined to leave Alton; but at the suggestion of Dr. Beecher, who said the battle had been commenced and must be ended there, he remained. We are indebted to the St. Louis Republican, for a slip containing the letter:

"ALTON, Wednesday evening, Nov. 8.

"The curse of Abolitionism has again fallen upon our town. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, A. M. a fourth abolition press was landed from the Missouri Fulton, and put into Godfrey, Gilman & Co's warehouse, under guard of the friends of Mr. Lovejoy. During the day of yesterday much excitement prevailed, and during the evening many individuals collected with a full determination to destroy it. The warehouse was again guarded by some 18 or 20 friends of the cause, and when the attack was made, Mr. Lovejoy fired from a window and shot down a Mr. Bishop. The populace infuriated at this, and not being able to make entrance, set fire to the building. The individual who applied the torch to the roof was about to be fired upon (or was fired upon) by Mr. Lovejoy, when he, Mr. L., received a mortal wound from some one of the assailants. Two others inside received wounds, but not dangerous. The press was then given up and destroyed. To-day, we have peace and quietness, and trust in God that it may continue."

The Shooting Stars.—It appears by a paragraph in the New York Mercantile Advertiser that the meteoric shower which was predicted to occur on the morning of the 13th inst., was seen by some of the watchers of that city. The account says on the narrative of an eye-witness: "About 2 o'clock on Monday morning the stars commenced their gambols. They all seemed to shoot from a common centre in the vicinity of the Great Bear, and mostly in a northerly direction, many leaving luminous trains behind for two or three seconds. The thermometer (about the commencement of the display) stood at 42 deg. Far.; but as the morning advanced it fell gradually to 32 deg., at 20 minutes past 4 A. M., when our informant left his position (on the top of a three story house up town) and retired to rest. Up to that time he had counted fifty-one meteors, of various degrees of brilliancy, some of them very beautiful."

The Cotton Plant.—Whoever shall write the political history of this invaluable plant, will have a more important work to perform, than has ever fallen to the lot of a biographer of statesmen or philosophers. I will venture to say, without going more into details, that the single circumstance of bringing the wonderfully cheap fabrics produced by modern machinery within the reach of the humblest of the laboring classes, of substituting decent and comfortable raiment for the few scanty and filthy rags—the squalid exterior, which makes poverty not only more painful, but at once more humiliating to its victim, and more disgustful to others than it ought to be, will signally contribute to elevate the condition of the poor in the social scale—to raise their self-esteem, and to increase the sympathies of others for them—in a word to make them feel themselves men, entitled to a place among men, not pariahs and outcasts whose conduct is contamination. A people well clad and well housed will be sure to provide themselves with all the other comforts of life, and it is the diffusion of these comforts, and the growing taste for them, among all classes of society in Europe—it is the desire of riches, as it is commonly called, that is gradually putting an end to the destructive and bloody game of war, and reserving all the resources hitherto wasted by it, for enterprises of industry and commerce, prosecuted with the fiery spirit which once vented itself in scenes of peril and carnage.—*Legare.*

A thing that ought to be known.—The beech tree, says the Southern Religious Telegraph, is said to be a non-conductor of lightning. So notorious is this fact, that the Indians, whenever the sky wears the appearance of a thunder-storm, leave their pursuits and take refuge under the nearest beech tree. In Tennessee, the people consider it a complete protection. Dr. Becton, in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, states that the beech tree is never known to be struck by atmospheric electricity, while other trees are often shattered into splinters. May not a knowledge of this fact afford protection to many when exposed? And if such are the tree's qualifications, may it not be made useful as a protection to our dwellings?

Canada.—For some months past, there have been very unequivocal signs of the existence of an unquiet spirit in the Canadas, which but a little encouragement would rouse to acts of open resistance to the authorities of the mother country. It has been hinted, and, in the present condition of our country, the subject is one of no little interest, that this dissatisfaction is fomented by persons within the United States, who, dreading and deprecating the proposed annexation of Texas to the Union, are willing to place the Canadas in such a position as to use them as an offset against a Southern accession of territory. There can be little doubt, that, if Canada were to free herself from the rule of Great Britain, there would be a large portion of her population who would be desirous of uniting themselves under the same political compact with their neighbours, and that such a mode of counterbalancing the increasing political influence of the South would be very readily embraced by the North, already, not without reason, jealous of the accession of power and dominion which circumstances are placing within the grasp of the Southern section. In this view, the Canada question becomes one of great interest to the people of the U. States.—*Balt. Chron.*

We are to see that at a Public Meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C. held on the 11th instant, at which the Mayor presided, resolutions were adopted, after debate, by a nearly unanimous vote, in favor of the entire abolition of IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, that reproach to [illegible] government and to Christian practice. [illegible] resolved, by the same meeting, that—

"Imprisonment of the person should be regarded as a punishment, and, as such, should be visited only on fraud and crime; that to incarcerate the body of the honest insolvent debtor is to punish misfortune without trial or conviction, [illegible] not only a cruel injustice, but an unauthorized exercise of legislative power; and that to tear the unfortunate debtor from his home and his pursuits, is to deprive his family of the means of support, to fasten reproach upon his good name, and, by breaking down his energy and pride of character, to cut him off from the hope of retrieving his condition, all which is calculated, by the natural and inevitable tendency of things, to augment the evils of pauperism and wretchedness in the community, and to multiply the public burdens already sufficiently onerous."

We learn that the case of [illegible] Wallace vs. Dr. John Sappington, both of [illegible] county, for a breach of [illegible], has engaged the attention of [illegible] County Court, during the [illegible] and was submitted to the jury [illegible] night, with instructions from the [illegible] in a sealed verdict on Monday [illegible]. At the opening of the Court yesterday a verdict was rendered by the jury of $2000 for the plaintiff. Messrs. Jenkins and Lee were the Counsel for the plaintiff, and Johnson and McMahon for the defendant.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The Fruits of good Tillage.—We remember to have read somewhere, of an old gentleman who owned a large vineyard. Besides this farm he was blessed with two daughters. On the marriage of the eldest, he portioned her off with one-third of his farm, and behold the remaining acres produced quite as much fruit and wine as before. Soon after he married his young daughter, and gave her an equal dowry with the first, and still the remaining third of his soil yielded as much as his entire original plantation. Good farmers will see no mystery in this. The moral of the story is, that as his farm became smaller, he cultivated it more, and the same amount of labor upon a few acres, [illegible] it produce the fruit of many.

There is great difference between [illegible] and good tillage. Some farmers—no, [illegible] *scrapers,* merely scratch up the soil, and [illegible] the seed haphazard, trust to the chance of the season. It is not wondered at, that [illegible] have to scratch for a living. [illegible] complain that large farms did [illegible] of their cultivation—that [illegible] to use. The earth is therefore [illegible] sufficient to destroy the face of [illegible] and the seed thrown away upon it. We [illegible] that such farmers have but little grain [illegible] much money in these hard times, to [illegible] interest.

Take another case, however; that of the farmer who makes his farm his pride, who means to show his labor and skill upon every acre, and mark the difference. The land pays treble value upon its surface for all that has been bestowed upon it. The owner enriches his soil, and the soil in its turn enriches its owner.

Every farmer, to make his farm a source of profit, should make it a source of pride. Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated should be well cultivated. The point should be, not to have too many, but rich acres. The means whereby husbandry is improved, and facilitated, should be studied and employed. By such careful attention, a continual pleasure will be found in agricultural pursuits, which will heighten the rewards of good tillage.

Farmer's Cabinet.

A Rival in the Chicken Business.—The New York Transcript says: "We understand that one of the greatest monopolies of the day—the business of hatching chickens, heretofore confined to the hens, is now disputed with them by Mr. Wm. Fukes, No. 5, avenue A. He hatches them in his oven as the Chinese do."

It is stated in the Richmond Compiler that "the Board of Directors of the *Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company,* on the first instant, declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock." And it is added, that "the present business of the Company is yielding a nett profit of at least eight per cent. a year." This is a result which, the editor of the Compiler says, was not anticipated when the railroad was commenced. He remarks, on the contrary, "it was confidently anticipated that it would yield no profit."

Fashionable Precocity.—The New Era gives the following correspondence, as having lately passed between two very young ladies of this city, moving in [illegible] ed the fashionable circles:

"Miss B—— at home at 7, p[illegible] drilles."

Miss R—— presents her compliments to Miss B——, and regrets to say that she is to be well whipped at 7, and in bed at 8."

Idleness.—Dr. Blair says that idleness is the great corruptor of youth; and the bane and dishonor of middle age. He who, in the prime of life, finds time to hang heavy on his hands, may, with much reason, suspect that he has not consulted the duties which the consideration of his age imposed on him; assuredly he has not consulted his happiness.

Wit Under the Halter.—"Halloa," cried a fellow about to be hung, to a person in the crowd, who however did not seem inclined to acknowledge the acquaintance—"Halloa I says—mister don't you recollect me—I suppose I am so *haltered* you don't know me."—*Daily Focus.*

Escape of a Drunkard.—A drunken man was found on [illegible]nesday of last week, lying across the [illegible]s Railroad, a few miles beyond Orange, with his head on the rail, in a sound sleep. The engineer fortunately saw him just in time to stop the locomotive. He was roused, and laid beside the fence.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Kirkland to the Hon. John Davis, of Mass., describing his visit to the Holy Land, gives the population of the principal places as follows—Jerusalem, 15,000 to 20,000; Nazareth, 4000, all but 300 Turks, of the Christian persuasion; Bethlehem, 1000; Ramah, 30,000; Jaffa, 3000, Turks and Arabs, including 300 Christians.

"Japhet in search of a Father."—The following most singular advertisement appears in the Philadelphia Gazette:

"To a person who is retired, and having no male descendants, an opportunity is offered of adopting a young gentleman of rather striking personal appearance. Particulars at this office."

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FROM THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

The following is the reply of Mr. Calhoun to a letter of invitation from a Committee of our Citizens, who tendered him the compliment of a public Dinner, for his able and patriotic services at the recent eventful session of Congress.

FORT HILL, Nov. 3d, 1837.

Gentlemen,—It is with very great reluctance I decline your kind invitation to partake of a public dinner. From no quarter and on no occasion could an expression of approbation be more acceptable, but so short is the interval between this and the next regular session of Congress, and so indispensable is it, that I should devote it exclusively to my domestic concerns, preparatory to my long absence from home, that I am compelled to decline the honor intended.

In saying that on no occasion could the expression of your confidence be more welcome, I intended no unmeaning common place. During the long period of my public service, never have I seen a more important crisis than the present, and in none have I ever been compelled, in the discharge of my duty, to assume a greater responsibility. I saw clearly on my arrival at Washington, at the commencement of the late extra session, that our affairs had reached the point when, according to the course we might take, we should reap the full harvest of our long and arduous struggle against the encroachments and abuses of the General Government, or lose the fruits of all our labour. I clearly saw, that our bold and vigorous attacks had made a deep and successful impression State interposition had overthrown the protective Tariff, with the American System, and put a stop to Congressional usurpation; and the joint attacks of our party and that of our old opponents, the National Republicans, had effectually brought down the power of the Executive, and arrested its encroachments for the present. It was for that purpose, we had united.—True to our principle of opposition to the encroachment of power, from whatever quarter it might come, we did not hesitate, after overthrowing the protective system and arresting legislative usurpation, to join the authors of that system, in order to arrest the encroachments of the Excutive, although we differed as widely as the poles on almost every other question, and regarded the usurpation of the Executive, but as a necessary consequence of the principles and policy of our new allies. In joining them, we were not insensible to the embarrassment of our position. With such allies, success was difficult, and victory itself, without a change of principles and policy on their part, dangerous; and, accordingly, while we united with them against the Executive, we refused all participation in the Presidential contest. But, with all its embarrassments, it was the only practicable course left us, short of abandoning our principles, or the country, by retiring altogether from the field of contest. In this embarrassing position, we waited the developement of events, with the fixed determination, that let what might come, we would inflexibly pursue the course, which a regard to our principles, and the success of our cause demanded.

Such was the position we occupied, from 1833, when our contest with the General Government terminated, to the commencement of the late Extra session, when it became manifest a great change had been effected, which could not but have a powerful influence over our future course. It soon became apparent after the meeting of Congress, that the joint resistance of ourselves and our late allies, in conjunction with the course of events in reference to the currency, had brought down the lofty pretensions of the Executive department. The union between the Government and the money power, which had so greatly strengthened those in authority at first had not only ceased, but they were forced to take ground against the re-union of the two, and to make war against those very banks, which had been the instruments of their power and aggrandizement—Forced to take this position, and divested in a great measure of patronage and influence from the exhausted state of the Treasury, they were compelled to fall back, as the only means of saving themselves, on the principles of 1827, by which we had ejected from office the National Republican party, and to which our portion of the old party of '27 have inflexibly adhered, but from which, the other, adhering to the Administration, had so greatly departed in practice. As soon as I saw this state of things, I clearly perceived, that a very important question was presented for our determination, which we were compelled to decide forthwith; shall we continue our joint attack, with the Nationals, on those in power, in the new position, which they have been compelled to occupy? It was clear, with our joint forces, we could utterly overthrow and demolish them, but it was not less clear, that the victory would inure, not to us, but exclusively to the benefit of our allies and their cause. They were the most numerous and powerful, and the point of assault on the position, which the party to be assaulted had taken in relation to the banks, would have greatly strengthened the settled principles and policy of the National party, and weakened in the same degree ours. They are, and ever have been, the decided advocates of a national bank, and are now in favor of one, with a capital so ample, as to be sufficient to control the State institutions, and to regulate the currency and exchanges of the country. To join them, with the avowed object in the attack, to overthrow those in power, on the ground they occupied against a bank, would, of course, not only have placed the Government and country in their hands without check, but would have committed us, beyond the possibility of extrication, for a bank, and absorbed our party in the ranks of the National Republicans. The first fruits of the victory, would have been an overshadowing national bank, with an immense capital, not less than from fifty to an hundred millions, which would have centralized the currency and exchanges, and with them the commerce and capital of the country, in whatever section the head of the institution might be placed. The next would be the indissoluble union of the political and money power in the hands of our old political opponents, whose principles and policy are so opposite to ours, and so dangerous to our institutions as well as oppressive to us.

Such clearly would have been the inevitable result if we had joined in the assault on those in power, in the position they had been constrained to occupy; and he must indeed be blind—all past experience must be lost to him, who does not see, that so infatuated a course would have been fatal to us and ours. The connection between the Government and the bank would, by necessary consequence in the hands of that party, have led to a renewal of that system of unequal and oppressive legislation, which have impoverished the staple States, and from which we have escaped with such peril and difficulty. The bank, when united with the Government, is the natural ally of high duties and extravagant expenditure. The greater the revenue and the more profuse the disbursements, the greater its circulation and the more ample its deposites. This tendency on the part of that institution, and the known principles and views of policy of the party, would have co-operated, with irresistible force, to renew the system we have pulled down with so much labour, with an aggravation of its oppression far beyond any thing we have ever yet experienced, and thus the fruits of all our exertions and struggles against the system, would have been lost—forever lost.

By taking the opposite course, the reverse of all this will follow, if our States Rights party be but firmly united and true to their principles. Never was there before, and never, probably, will there be again, so fair an opportunity to carry out fully our principles and policy, and to reap the fruits of our long and arduous struggle. By keeping the banks and the Government separated, we effectually prevent the centralization of the currency and exchanges of the country at any one point, and, of course, the commerce and the capital, leaving each to enjoy that portion, which its natural advantages, with its industry and enterprise may command. By refusing to join our late allies in their attack on those in power, where they have sheltered themselves, we prevent the complete ascendency of the party, and their principles, which must have followed, and gain the only opportunity we could have of rallying anew the old States Rights Party of 1827, on the ground they then occupied, as an opposing power, to [illegible] of the Administration [illegible] State Rights ground. They have no alternative; and unless we, who have so long and under so many difficulties adhered to it, shall now desert our stand, the South must be united. If once united, we will rally round the old State Rights Party all in every section, who are opposed to consolidation, or the oversation of the Central Government; and the political parties will again be formed on the old and natural division of State Rights and National, which divided them at the commencement of the Government, and which experience has shown is that division of party most congenial to our system, and most favorable to its successful operation.

As obvious as all this must appear, I felt, that I assumed a heavy responsibility in taking the course I did. It was impossible, that all the circumstances and motives, under which I acted, could at once be generally understood, and, of course, the part I was compelled to take was liable to be misconceived and grossly misrepresented. We had been so long contending against the abuses and encroachments of the Executive power, as to forget, that they originated in the prior abuses and encroachments of Congress, and were accordingly exclusively intent on expelling from office, those who had acquired and exercised their authority in a manner so dangerous, without reflecting into whose hands the power would go, and what principles and policy would gain the ascendancy. With this state of feeling on the part of our friends, I saw it was impossible to take a position, which, by consequence was calculated to cover those in power, however urgent the cause, without occasioning a shock, in the first instance, and the imputation of unworthy motives, to meet which, however transient the misapprehension might be, required some resolution and firmness. But there were other, and far greater causes of responsibility, to which this was as nothing. Of all the interests in the community, the banking is by far the most influential and formidable—the most active, and the most concentrated and pervading, and of all the points, within the immense circle of this interest, there is none, in relation to which the banks are more sensitive and tenacious, than their union with the political power of the country. This is the source of a vast amount of their profits, and of a still larger portion of their respectability and influence. To touch their interest on this tender point is to combine all in one united and zealous opposition, with some exceptions in our portion of the community, where the union of the two powers acts injuriously to the banking, as well as to the commercial and other great interests of the section. To encounter so formidable an opposition, supported by a powerful political party with whom I had been acting for some years against entire power, and who regarded the union of the Government and the banks as essential to the union of the States themselves, was to assume a heavy responsibility, under the most favorable circumstances; but to back and sustain those in such opposition, in whose wisdom, firmness and patriotism, I have no reason to confide, and over whom I have no control, is to doubt that responsibility. This responsibility, I have voluntarily assumed. Desiring neither office, nor power, and having nothing to hope personally from the movement, no motive, but the disastrous political consequences, which I clearly saw must follow from any other course, to the country, and its institutions generally, and our section in particular, and a deep sense of duty, could have induced me to take the step I did. That it has met the approbation of so respectable a portion of my old constituents and friends, to whose early and steadfast support, under every trial and difficulty, I am so much indebted, is a source of deep gratification which I shall long remember and acknowledge.

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To Messrs. J. Bauskett, A. Wigfall, J. P. Carroll, M. Laborde, J. Jones, F. H. Wardlaw, J. W. Wimbish, Committee.

Correspondence of National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18.

The Government "official" still, I see, groans in spirit at the result of our triumph, and almost wonders why it is that a Whig triumph should increase the price and add to the sales of our city stocks. The cry is, "farmers and mechanics, laborers and workingmen, look here!" "A Whig victory helps the rich and not the poor!" "It increases the wealth of the already rich, and does not increase the wages of the poor man!" Such is the tenor of the leading article in the Globe of Thursday night. As your New York correspondent, it is no part of my duty to reply to all the slang that may appear in the columns of the organ of the Government at Washington. That I leave to other and abler hands. But I feel it to be a part of my duty to state, very briefly, what every man knows to be the result of the great and unexpected Whig triumph in the Empire State. I know it, then to be a fact, that it has not only increased the price and added to the sales of all kinds of stocks, but that it also has given, and will give, employment to hundreds of mechanics and laborers, who otherwise would have been compelled either to beg or to starve. I know that it has increased the value of real estate, and all kinds of property. I know that it will draw forth from our banks much of the abundant treasure now hoarded in the vaults of our banks; because the possessor has been afraid to invest it in works of public and private enterprise. I know that it will prompt our capitalists to invest their funds in building houses and shipping, in canals and railroads, and in all kinds of internal improvements. It will reopen our closed manufacturing establishments, and once more cause to resound the merry strokes of the hammer and the axe of the artisan.

This is what I know, for already have I seen or heard proof of all, in the making, and in the propositions to make, new contracts for building houses, stores, mills—in brief, almost every thing that will give employment to the poor and the needy. More than this; I believe most sincerely that the Whig victory in this great city and mighty State, will bring about a speedy resumption of specie payments—add increased confidence to men of business—give new life to commerce—send hundreds of ships now anchored in our harbor or chained to our wharves, upon the seas in pursuit of gain. I believe honestly that it will prove a blessing to every man in the community, and a greater blessing to the poor man than to him that is rich. If our mechanics—our agriculturists—our workingmen, no matter what their business—will stop to think, and think correctly, sure I am they will acknowledge the truth of what I write. The happy faces—the increased confidence—the buoyant hopes—the glad promise, that I see pictured in every street, and painted upon every man's face, is proof enough that the Whig victory here should be, and in reality is, a cause of more congratulation to the industrious poor than to the already rich. The object of the Globe is self-evident to every man who has watched its course, and knows its springs of action. It is, to build up a Chinese wall between the rich man and the poor man—to feed the prejudices of the poor—to pamper to the appetites of a diseased and broken down party, and to build up another party upon a weak, corrupt, and sandy foundation. It will not do. The People of this country, thank Heaven, are at last weary of treachery and deceit, and disgusted at the perfidy of that party whose pledges have been given in bad faith, and as words of promise only, to be kept to the ear and broken to the hope.

HUZZA FOR THE JERSEY BLUES!

The following sound and patriotic resolutions have been passed by the Legislature of New Jersey. If they do not drive one of the senators to the *Wall*, there is more *brass* in that State, than Gov. Dickerson's mines will produce of [illegible]—

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas it is the right and duty of the people to express their opinions, in relation to public measures; and whereas the peculiar [illegible] condition of [illegible] expression of [illegible] of New Jersey therefore

1. [illegible] the constitution [illegible] ride for the [illegible] public treasure [illegible] by it is removed from the custody [illegible] Congress have confided it, is a violation of law and a dangerous abuse of power.

2. *Resolved*, That the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 26th March, A. D. 1834, which declares "that the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, assumed authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," meets the decided approbation of this Legislature, and we regard the expunging of that resolution from the journals of the Senate, as an open infraction of one of the plainest provisions of the constitution, and of most dangerous tendency.

3. *Resolved*, That the claim and practice of the National executive, which regard all executive officers, and especially those to whom the public moneys are entrusted by law, as the mere agents of the President, whom he may on all occasions control and dismiss at his pleasure, are inconsistent with the republican principles of our institutions, an assumption of regal prerogative, and tend to the establishment of an arbitrary government.

4. *Resolved*, That the circular letter from the Treasury Department, known as the "Specie Circular," and issued by direction of the Executive, was not justified by law, inexpedient in relation to the currency of the country, unjust in its operation on different sections of the Union, and in violation of the constitutional rights of the states and the people.

5. *Resolved*, That the removal of the public moneys from the deposite in which the law of the land required them to be kept, and where they were safe and available at all times, their deposite in banks not selected or authorized by Congress, or capable of performing the duties of fiscal agents of the government, the encouragement to them by the administration to enlarge their discounts and circulation; and increase the paper money of the country, the countenance given to the creation of an immense amount of new banking capital by the states, the unnecessary, unwise, and forced importation of specie from countries to which our own was indebted, and to which, by the operations of commerce, it must be restored, and the refusal to receive the ordinary circulating medium for dues to the government, constitute a succession of acts founded in ignorance of the condition and interests of the country, whose inevitable tendency was to derange the business and exchange of the different portions of the Union, create distrust, embarrass every branch of industry, destroy the property of the country, and oppress the laboring classes of the community; and that, in the opinion of the people of this state, these acts of the government have destroyed the business of the nation, and are the immediate causes of the depreciated state of our circulating medium, and of the universal distress of the community.

6. *Resolved*, That the recent act of Congress founded on the recommendation of the President, which withholds from the states nine millions of dollars, which had been pledged to them, disappointed the just expectation of the states, and was an unjust and unnecessary violation of faith, leading to consequences injurious to the states and the people.

7. *Resolved*, That the issue of ten millions of Treasury drafts, to enable the government to meet the expenses of its administration, is evidence of a wanton waste of the abundant revenues and resources of the nation, an unnecessary addition to the paper money of the country, and a violation of the professions and promises which have been made to the people.

8. *Resolved*, That the Legislature look with alarm to the measures proposed and urged by the present national Executive, and in the name, and on the behalf of the people of this state, do most earnestly and solemnly protest against—

1st. The adoption of what is usually called the sub-treasury scheme, whereby all the public treasure will be in the hands of the officers of the government, to be kept and disbursed by them; will be unsafe; may be used for party and corrupt purposes; and will augment the executive power to a dangerous extent; inasmuch as the control of the whole treasure of the nation will, by the power of appointment and removal, be in the hands of the President alone.

2d. The establishment of the principle and practice of compelling all dues to the government and all debts from the government, to be paid in specie alone, because it will enable the government to obtain possession of a large proportion of specie of the country, and thereby control at pleasure and destroy the circulating medium created by the States; and it also establishes a most odious distinction between the people and those who hold public office, inasmuch as the latter will receive for their salaries, and in payment for their services, gold and silver, while the labor of the people must be paid for in less valuable paper, which the conduct of the government will more and more depreciate, and render worthless.

3d. The passage of a special bankrupt law, applicable to state banks, because it violates the constitution of the United States, is partial in its application, and interferes with the States; inasmuch as it assumes to the general government the power to dictate the terms on which corporations created by the States shall be regulated and destroyed.

9. *Resolved*, That we regard those measures as ruinous to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the existence of our republican institutions; and we declare our solemn conviction, that they are decidedly disapproved by the people of this State, and that our representatives in both houses of Congress will best conform their acts and votes to the wishes of their constituents, by a faithful resistance of their adoption.

10. *Resolved*, That in his unwavering opposition to all the foregoing measures, his patriotic and eloquent support of the above recited resolution, and his untiring and able defence of the rights and interests of the States and the People, the Honorable Samuel L. Southard has discharged the duties of the statesman and patriot, and entitled himself to our highest respect and warmest gratitude.

11. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the Representatives of this State in the present House of Representatives, merits and receives our decided and hearty approval.

12. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request to present the same to both Houses.

The recent course of the administration members of Congress from Illinois, leaves not the shadow of a doubt as to the future politics of that State. They proclaim to their constituents, that the administration has openly abandoned its principles, and is arraying itself against the people. Mr. May, in a circular to his constituents, says: that he "is for burthening the soil of Illinois with no Sub-Treasuries—no tythe collectors, exacting specie from the people at a tax of 10 per cent., thence to be carted to Missouri, and there to be "salted down" for the exclusive benefit of Government Officers."

A careful estimate has been made of the popular vote in States in which elections have taken place since the policy of Mr. Van Buren has been manifest. After allowing the Van Burenites all they could, and even more than they, in perfect fairness ought to claim, the estimate shows a Whig gain of 116,596 votes!

Some of the loco-focos are flattering themselves that the present political health of New York will not be lasting, but that the State will again become afflicted with loco-focoism. They are but indifferent political doctors or they would know, that loco-focoism is like small pox; you can never have it but once.

[illegible] Flora McDonald [illegible]

[illegible] with highly esteemed elderly lady of our Borough, formerly a resident of Cavelton, from whom we gathered the following particulars: Mrs. C. thinks that Kingsburgh with his wife, Flora, came to this country by the recommendation of Lord Dunmore, who promised to give them with their fellow emigrants, large quantities of rich soil gratuitously On their arrival in 1776, they were sent to Guilford county, North Carolina, where they were received by the inhabitants, in consequence of the growing troubles with the mother country, rather as enemies than friends, and confined. Kingsburgh was brought up to trial at Hillsboro', in the county of Orange, where our informant resided. His cause was pleaded by his own son, in the flush of youth, and attired in his tartan dress, with an eloquence which drew tears from the eyes of every listener. Mrs. C. believes that, finally, the highlanders were allowed to return, if they thought proper, and among those who departed for Scotland were Kingsburg, lady, and family. She remembers that he was a man of fine personal appearance, sang an excellent song, and was much esteemed by those who knew him. She did not see Flora, but was well acquainted with the remarkable incidents in her history. It is well known that Kingsburg had a favorite song, the burden of which was "*Green Sleeves and Pudding Pies,*" and we asked Mrs. C. if she remembered to have heard him sing it, but she did not. At the period of the arrival of the McDonalds at Guilford, Mrs. C. resided in Hillsboro', N. C. and was then a married woman; yet at this day, after a lapse of more than sixty years, she remembers every particular with as much exactness as if the whole was the event of yesterday. We would also add that she called at our office to communicate her recollections from a most honorable motive, as she was under the impression that the information desired might be the means of benefitting the descendants of Flora McDonald by establishing the fact of her residence in Carolina by a responsible witness.

We have the pleasure to inform Mrs. C. that the gallant young fellow, who, arrayed in his tartans, defended his father with so much eloquence and spirit, is still alive, or was in 1831, and is the present Col. John McDonald of Sky. A daughter of Flora is also alive and lives in Sky. Flora died in the same island on the 4th of March, 1790, having lived fourteen years after leaving Carolina. Kingsburg is long since dead. He was a remarkably handsome man, and was pronounced by Walter Scott to be the finest model of a highlander he had ever seen. Will any of our brother antiquaries in Hillsboro', turn to the records of the county, and let us know what the record says of Kingsburg McDonald? And whether the impression prevailing at the time, that the Highlanders were brought over by the instigation of Lord Dunmore, be correct? Our knowledge of the state of things in the Hebrides during the mania of emigration which prevailed at the time aforesaid, derived, of course, from books, leads us to believe that the British government, instead of encouraging the drain of the islands, did its best to prevent it.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The Fredericksburg Political Arena, in an article remarking upon the great progress Internal Improvements have made in these States, concludes with the following paragraph:

"We are highly gratified at these evidences of the enterprise and activity of our countrymen.—They have done more, in ten years, than all the *hard money* Governments of Europe in the last ten centuries. We rejoice at every mile of Road or Canal that is completed, as adding to the ties of Union, developing the resources of the country, and increasing its military defences. But there is another view in which they are gratifying to us. It is in the quietus they have given to the vexed question of the Constitutional power of Congress to make improvements. This has been done in a twofold manner. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, once unanimously in favor of the exercise of the power by the Federal Government, have made their own improvements, and now, on selfish principles, oppose other States having their roads and canals made by the money of the nation. The *necessity*, moreover, of improvements by the Federal Government, has been superseded. More has been done (in the number of miles of roads and canals actually completed) by incorporated companies, with or without State assistance, and by the States themselves, than the Government could possibly have effected, had the power been yielded and the expediency of its exercise unquestioned. That it has been better done, that the improvements are more valuable, no one will deny. Mr. Clay himself, whatever may be his view of the abstract question, looking round on what has been done, we are assured, would now say that Congress ought not to interfere. He would confess that the country is now in a better condition, as to improvements, than it would have been, had he been able to carry into effect his most magnificent scheme. More money might have been expended, if Congress had had the selection of the works and the manner in which they were to be executed—but that the works are better planned, and erected at less expense, than would have been the case if Government had undertaken the scheme of improvement, we have no question."

The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following Election anecdote:

A very amusing anecdote is related in connexion with the late election in this city, which is none the worse for being true. An honest German, who has resided in the country long enough to become disgusted with the currency experiments of Messrs. Jackson, Kendall, Van Buren and Co., was invited to attend the meeting at Harmony Hall—the Whig head quarters of the fourth ward. The German mistook Tammany—a place where Harmony has not recently prevailed—for the Whig place of meeting—and in he went. Watching his opportunity to make a speech, he mounted the rostrum, and began. "Shentlemens, I do not pelieve dat de members of Mr. Van Buren's cabinet ish so much knaves as fools. [Here the audience began to shout.] But, shentlemens, I pelieve dat de President ish knave and fool both!" "Turn him out!" "Turn him out!" was the instantaneous shout of the Loco Foco Stentors, and the poor German was quite amazed. "Vy," said he, "I was invited to speak at de Harmony Hall!" The crowd now pressed upon him, and he was handed out of doors—quite sensible of his mistake.

PRACTISING WHAT YOU PREACH.

[illegible] conduct to [illegible] is *for-* [illegible] by the Legislature. The [illegible] against his course by the people themselves, will not be heeded, or [illegible] as tantamount to instructions.—This is the doctrine of our strait-laced Democratic friend of the Richmond Enquirer. The representative, according to his Shibboleth, is only bound to represent the wishes of the people when the Legislature instructs him what those wishes are. He has no right himself to look to the sovereign authority, and though at any time he might be thoroughly convinced that the Legislature gave instructions which did not tally with the wishes of the people, yet he must obey those instructions, and disregard these wishes.

This jesuitical doctrine, worthy of its source, is resorted to to excuse the flagrant violation of the popular will now perpetrated by several Democratic Senators. Some eleven Senators occupy this position at present. We have enumerated them often before, but there has been an accession to the list recently, and we will write them out again. The formidable catalogue exhibits stronger proof than folios of argument, of the profligate destitution of principle which characterizes the self-styled Democratic party. We present them in bold relief:

New York—Mr. Silas Wright—1.
Maine—Mr. Williams and Mr. Ruggles—2.
New Jersey—Mr. Wall—1.
Ohio—Mr. Morris and Mr. Allen—2.
Indiana—Mr. Tipton—1.
Tennessee—Mr. Grundy—1.
N. Carolina—Messrs. Brown and Strange—2.
Georgia—Mr. Cuthbert—1.

Here are ELEVEN honorable Senators misrepresenting a majority of 80 to 100,000 of their constituents!—*Richmond Whig.*

Correspondence of National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, November 22.

A foggy and drizzly morning has dawned upon us. We have, however, had no rain as yet, and the fog has not, as it most frequently is wont to do, kept any of our boats from reaching the city seasonably for the great celebration. But for the fog we should have had a beautiful day; for the air continues as mild as summer, and winter seems yet far ahead. Several hundred guns were fired off at day-light this morning, and the firing has been continued thus far through the day almost without interruption. The number of guns fired from the city will exceed *two thousand.* The committee of seventy-six have ordered one thousand, and the committee of young men and ward committees will fire a thousand more. Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and the whole surrounding country, has been roaring from dawn till now, as though moved by an earthquake. The State salute commenced at nine o'clock, and immediately went North as far as Buffalo. It is to be continued every half hour through the day, each of the following towns, cities, and public places firing seventeen or eighteen guns—one each half hour from nine till sun-set. Fort Gaines, Washington, Philipsburg, Sing Sing, Stoney Point, Fort Montgomery, West Point, Newburgh, Hamburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hyde, Rhinebeck, Catskill, *Kinderhook*, Albany, and so on, to the Lakes and the Falls of Niagara. This is *thundering* by the wholesale, and a million of guns will have been fired in the State during the day. Our packet-ship masters, clerks, mechanics, laboring men, all join in the celebration, and fire off their cannon in companies, and by themselves. Many of our streets—all of our public places—our ships and our hotels, are decorated with flags in honor of the day. Of the dinners, toasts, processions, speeches, fire-works, &c. I will write you more fully to-morrow. Our city is crowded with some of the most distinguished men, and the congratulations are every where warm and hearty.

We have bad news from Canada again this morning. The Montreal and Quebec papers of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, are teeming with accounts of arrests, rescues, riots, and with an account of treason and rebellion. Six arrests were made at Montreal on Wednesday night of last week, upon the charge of high treason, and several more on Thursday night. A party of Royalists, numbering eighteen, were sent from Montreal on Wednesday evening, with orders to arrest three prisoners. They arrested two of the three whom they went in search of. Returning back on Thursday morning, at about three o'clock, they were met by a large party—report says three hundred—of men, armed with rifles and muskets.

An intelligent and apparently well-informed writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, discussing the question as to the expediency of a present declaration, by the Bank Convention, of a future day for the resumption of specie payments, gives his opinion that the time has not arrived for doing this; and that before it can be done, without the hazard of doing infinitely more mischief than good, we must wait the progress of events—the shipment of our crops—the liquidation of a further portion of our foreign debts, and a diminution of the vast amount of debt due from one portion of our citizens to another portion, &c. In the course of his argument, this writer states his belief that it can be shown that one single bank in the city of Philadelphia has more coin in its vaults than all the banks in the city and State of New York, or than the whole of the banks in the six New England States. This appears to us to be a remarkable and striking fact.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Hersey, one of Mr. Van Buren's pet banks in North Carolina, was robbed of $500 on the 4th inst. The bank was drunk at the time.—*Prentice.*

The office-holders have become intoxicated with power.—*N. H. Statesman.*

And not a few of them with whiskey.

Prentice.

Mr. Calhoun has been able only to take with him in his defection but a single member of the whole South Carolina Delegation. That's *poor pickins.*

Duff Green has retired from his newspaper, the "Baltimore Merchant." We hear that the greater part of his subscribers got the start of him in retiring from it.—*Ib.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND [illegible]

THE CONSERVATIVES [illegible] one *and all*, WHIGS. Before [illegible] their devotion to Whig [illegible] *acts*, we were unwilling to [illegible] do with them. They have, [illegible] to the rescue in good time, and [illegible] of them who advocates our [illegible] find us ready to look upon him [illegible] If there be those who entertain [illegible] different from the *Whigs*, who [illegible] find themselves out of place in [illegible] and must either accommodate [illegible] ments to those of the *Whigs*, or [illegible] our enemies. There are but two [illegible] the country—the *Whigs* and [illegible] *podges*, known as the supporters [illegible] Van Buren's administration. [illegible] every man is to make his election, [illegible] cannot believe there are any C[illegible] who will hesitate to determine [illegible] are for or against us. But this [illegible] for *them* to consider, not for [illegible] have only to repeat, that all [illegible] honestly aided us in the recent [illegible] this State should, and will, be [illegible] the bosom of the *Whig* party, [illegible] prepared to sustain *Whig* principles [illegible] they have their election.

The Richmond Whig, recommending conduct which befits the Whigs upon the occasion of their late [illegible] the polls in different States, and [illegible] ference to it, the following remarks, the burden of which we heartily [illegible] Whig:

"We wish to impress the Whigs [illegible] portance of not only indulging [illegible] bearance among themselves, but [illegible] scriptive violence and partisan bigotry [illegible] guishing traits of Jacksonism) which [illegible] triumphs tended so strongly to [illegible] desire to see the Whigs victorious [illegible] out their principles, but, in doing [illegible] parts of liberal and enlightened [illegible] men. We are not such partisans [illegible] change of rulers, merely to get [illegible] lent, proscriptive, and rabid. We [illegible] change, for the peace and welfare [illegible] piness and glory of the country. [illegible] unfortunately to render the Whigs [illegible] rious, or, to express the whole in a [illegible] *sonian* in their feelings and policy [illegible] cease to exult in their triumphs [illegible] would then cease to be Whigs."

Generous Sympathy.—A [illegible] rived at Wheeling on Monday [illegible] having on board a number of [illegible] looking passengers. When the [illegible] the wharf, as is usual at that [illegible] little city, a busy personage [illegible] with "Gentlemen, a seat for [illegible] day—fine coaches, fast horses, [illegible] —and I have slips with New York [illegible] news!—Shall I have the pleasure [illegible] you one, Sir," said the busy [illegible] rather decent looking, stout [illegible] had begun to look interested in [illegible] "Let me give you a slip—[illegible] Sir, glorious"—"I thank you, [illegible] stout man and he stooped, eager [illegible] his slip, but his visage lengthened [illegible] length, he dropped the harmless [illegible] though it burnt his fingers.

"Boy, take that trunk ashore," [illegible] the stout man, in a voice of [illegible] dropping his head, he stepped [illegible] cabin, and hurried off in silence.

"Whew!" said the busy man, [illegible] who is that man going ashore [illegible] and alone," with a face as black [illegible] cloud.' 'That, why that—that's [illegible] Benton!!"—*Pittsburg Adv.*

Pennsylvania Convention.—[illegible] tion of the People of this State, [illegible] sion at Harrisburg, (but about [illegible] adjourn its sittings to Philadelphia [illegible] given the death-blow to the [illegible] doctrine, first broached from [illegible] ty under the late Administration [illegible] General Government, and generally [illegible] ed as an article in the creed of [illegible] ty," that the State Governments [illegible] right to annul at pleasure the [illegible] which they are parties. The [illegible] doctrine, however, in its direct [illegible] to the Bank of the United States [illegible] in its last agony, the counterfeit [illegible] whole Administration party in [illegible] tion.

The following account of the [illegible] ings (on Monday last) on this [illegible] copied from the Pennsylvanian of [illegible] day:

"Mr. Doran's resolution to inquire [illegible] pediency of annulling or altering the [illegible] the Bank of the United States, was [illegible] *postponed*—Ayes 58, noes 49.

"Mr. Meredith then moved the [illegible] some resolutions offered by him, [illegible] That contracts made by the Legislature [illegible] lable, and, 2. That charters, duly [illegible] such contracts.

"After some debate, the previous [illegible] called, and the first resolution adopted [illegible] noes 7; many of the democrats refusing [illegible] all."

[The second resolution was [illegible] bate when the Convention adjourned.

Laconic.—On his visit to Rochester [illegible] August last, Mr. Webster gave [illegible]

"The State of New York: [illegible]

To which the company answered [illegible] following toast:

"The State of New York: [illegible]

Since the election, the Monroe [illegible] Central Committee have written [illegible] W. the following letter:

"ROCHESTER, [illegible]

"*Dear Sir:* The State of New [illegible] HAS!"

"Your obedient [illegible]

[Signed by the Monroe county Whig Committee.]

Steam Navigation Across the Atlantic.—Very extensive preparations are [illegible] England to secure the success of [illegible] for establishing communication [illegible] navigation across the Atlantic. [illegible] randa of the progress of the plan [illegible] furnished the Journal of Commerce [illegible] gentleman from England. He [illegible] there are three gigantic steam [illegible] building for this purpose—one of [illegible] of 900 tons burthen; one at London [illegible] tons, and one at Bristol, of 1[illegible] two former are not yet launched. [illegible] was launched in July last, and [illegible] the London docks receiving her [illegible] She will be entirely completed [illegible] day of January, and will make [illegible] voyage to New York in March. [illegible] is owned by a company of gentlemen [illegible] Bristol, called the Great Western [illegible] Ship Company, and is intended [illegible] regularly between Bristol and N[illegible]

c Indian War.

St. Augustine, Nov. 14.

n returned from Mosquito on

Hernandez and suite, came
Twenty-one negroes belonging
Cruger and Depeyster, Maj.
he Estate of Major Woodruff.
up in the Florida. The ne-
at a large number of Indians
d near Indian River, ready to

ns were brought into town yes-
were captured on the West
St. Johns. They confirm the
negroes who were brought from
at the Indians are concentrated
for a fight. They say they are
bout 2000.—*Herald.*

inder of the Cherokee Delega-
in this city last week. They
rs of a talk from John Ross, an
hief of the Cherokees, to the
They have authority to convey
ny of the Seminole Chiefs who
to visit the City of Washington,
ose of concluding a treaty.
egation had an interview with
n the Fort on Saturday. We
this interview was strictly con-
ofessions of friendship between
We further learn that these
delighted at the interview, and
as to the favorable result of their

inoles are little inclined to treat,
except to procrastinate, and of
we have had enough.—*Ibid.*

Steamboat Accident.—A slip
ce of the St. Louis Bulletin, of
ys "We have seen a letter from
erro, U. S. Indian Agent, dated
ant, stating that the steamboat
collapsed a boiler flue near Pine
Rock Island, by which acci-
the firemen had been blown o-
d lost, and the Engineer slightly

la left St. Louis on the 1st for
having on board the whole of the
gation of Indians, consisting of a-
sons, principally Chiefs, on their
their late visit to Washington;
tely, as Major Taliaferro writes,
he delegation was injured.

esidency.—In reply to a sug-
he *Argus*, predicated upon an
he Albany Advertiser, in refer-
neral Harrison, that the Whigs
to divide in the selection of a can-
the Presidency, the *Advertiser*

so—perhaps not. We are not going
out the candidate, whoever he may
great Whig party may bring forward.
of the three gentlemen before the
e Presidency may be dead before the
o make a selection. The great body
will not split on this question. They
necessary, here and there, to turn out
er, but when the fight comes, they
found arrayed under one banner.—
at banner bears the name of Harrison,
bster, we, whatever may be our pri-
ies, will be found battling beneath its
"

istration Logic.—A writer in the
commended to particular at-
the Editor of that authentic ex-
the views of the Administration,
article with a wonderful discovery
ng the Administration of Mr.
Members of Congress received
ensation either in paper or specie,
se. (for the obvious reason that,
Administration, bank paper and
ilver were ever of equal value.)
off his lucubration with the fol-
ngularly chaste and appropriate
of our objection to the Treasury's
payment in one currency whilst
s creditors in another: "These
ank Whigs may be likened unto
s deer—*their legs are so slim, and
so high, that they will kill them-
hey are let alone.*" After this con-
gument, we have, of course, nothing
ourselves or the pestilent Whigs.
National Intelligencer.

sionate Lawyer.—A client calling
EY (a distinguished English law-
day, after the usual salutations,
l thus: "Mr. Impey, I want you
ely to issue a writ against ——,
me £40. He called upon me a-
our since, and told me, that, as he
g out of town to-morrow, or the
he could only now pay me £20
bt. I want you, therefore, to arrest
nce for the other £20." Impey's
nce began to work; but, repressing
nation, he quietly asked him if the
poor. "Poor! oh, to be sure; I
t arrest him if he were not."
, who was a very humane man,
longer control his anger at the
injustice of his client; but working
p with a string of epithets, ran on
You rascal! why, what do you take
You scoundrel! What! arrest a
n the very day he has paid you £20,
half of the debt! Out of my house,
nd never let me see that face again!
ay!" At the same time, the ve-
with which he jumped upon his
rthrew one of the office stools, and
rent rage he was in, the clatter of
niture, and the haste with which
ttempted to replace it, so frightened
ppy client, that, snatching up his
made but one step to the door, and
of sight in an instant.

llowing paragraph, from a late En-
per, conveys most unwelcome news
nds who have read and enjoyed the
le *Noctes Ambrosianæ* of Black-
nd the still more admirable rhapso-
m the vigorous pen of Christopher
which have so often and so glorious-
nated the pages of that famous pe-

or Wilson.—We grieve to announce that
eman, the editor of Blackwood's Edin-
agazine, and the proprietor of the beau-
at Elleray on the eastern banks of Win-
has fallen into a state of mental incapa-

he last infirmity of noble minds,"
ch his nearest friends seem to have little
is recovery. We did not know when an
he to our knowledge, bringing with it a
flections more painful than that we now
illingly publish.—*Kendall Mercury.*

An entire Whig Senate.—It is now definitively ascertained that the Senate of Massachusetts will be composed entirely of Whigs. The Boston Atlas in announcing this fact congratulates the citizens of the State upon the gratifying result. "Not a solitary Loco Foco," it exclaims, "will there be to raise his voice for the disgraced and abandoned administration of Mr. Van Buren. This is as it should be. Loco focoism is a plant, which our soil rejects. It is at war with all our past history and with all our existing institutions. Thank heaven, it has been completely prostrated by the patriotic people of this Commonwealth.

Wherever the light of truth has penetrated, the result has been such as to increase our confidence in the intelligence, capacity and patriotism of the people, and to prove that there is a limit to the success of intrigue and deception. An entire Whig Senate, uncontaminated by a single taint of loco focoism. Well may each true son of Massachusetts be proud of such a spectacle."

With a saddened spirit we have sat down to announce to our readers the news, which reached us when this paper was nearly ready for the press, of the death of Dr. JOSEPH KENT, the beloved and respected SENATOR of the United States from the State of MARYLAND, who was killed yesterday morning by a fall from his horse, as he was riding over his farm, or in the neighborhood of it.

We have not the heart, if time allowed us, now to portray to our readers, in fitting terms, the public and private virtues which endeared Governor KENT (so usually called from his having formerly filled the office of Governor of his State) to all who knew him. Of all the world, none of his friends—scarcely excepting his wife and his children—can have more just reason to mourn over his death than the People of this City, and we among them, who had ever found in him a disinterested, fast, and faithful friend.—*National Intelligencer.*

Useful and honest Newspapers!—In several *Jackson* newspapers which we received by the mails this week, we find *not a word* of the New York *Revolution!* The readers of such papers *may* be thus easily satisfied, but those who both read them and pay for them are badly treated.—*Newbern Spectator.*

☞ "A Conservative," who writes in the Baltimore Patriot, states the following fact, which is undeniable and irrefutable. We have heard warm Administration men themselves complain of this identical grievance. The Globe is a case in point. No reader of that paper alone, can tell the true result of the New York elections—and we believe that many other prints of the Destructive branch of the dominant party have pursued the same plan of mystification."

"It is a singular fact, that the friends of the present administration, who desire to be informed of current events, are compelled to read the Whig papers.—Without that advantage, they would remain ignorant even of the special results of our recent state elections. And as this advantage cannot be embraced in the country, is it any wonder that the barefaced deceptions practised upon the uninformed, and the glaring misrepresentations which editors impose upon the ignorant as gospel truths, should in a measure tend to perpetuate the baleful doctrines of the destructive loco focos?"

APPOINTMENT BY THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL JOY to reign in the hearts of the American People, in place of General Jackson, resigned.

The Globe is amusing itself with the accounts published in the papers of the late enthusiastic meeting of Whigs in Boston, at which Daniel Webster presided. It takes especial pains to discover some ulterior object in the proceedings, and divines from them that Mr. Webster is determined at all events to be a candidate for the Presidency. It may be well to put such a supposition to rest, at once. It is perfectly well understood, amongst Mr. Webster's friends, that he will not stand in the way of the success of the Whig candidate. Who that candidate is to be will be settled by a National Convention. Whether it be Mr. Clay, General Harrison or Mr. Webster, the man selected by that convention will be the *only Whig* candidate. If either of them, in defiance of the voice of the great Whig party, as expressed through a convention, should push his pretensions, to the prejudice of the selected candidate, he might, possibly, succeed in defeating that candidate, but the gratification of the spirit of rivalry would be his only reward. He would forever after be excommunicated, so to speak, by the Whigs of the country. In any future contest, he would be obliged to look, exclusively, to the ranks of the enemy for his supporters. This is the universal, all pervading sentiment—we may say—the settled system of the Whigs. No man, who wishes to be considered a true Whig, will dare to defy this sentiment. Wo be to him, who shall attempt it. The Whigs are now strong—they intend so to conduct, that they will become supreme.

Baltimore Chronicle.

"Other Ages and Nations."—Speaking of the doctrines of the present Cabinet, the Globe says:

"Its opinions are sanctioned by the experience of other ages and nations."

We have no objection to that, so long as they are *rejected* by the *experience* of this age and nation. Other ages and nations have sanctioned the inquisition and the rack. Other ages and nations have sanctioned idolatry and human sacrifices. Would the Globe have us do the same? The Governments of other ages and nations have monopolized all the gold and silver to themselves, and forged iron collars for the People. Would the Executive organ have this precedent followed also? Other ages and nations—but it is quite needless to extend the parallel.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Vagabond impostors, assuming the character of distressed Polish patriots, are still prowling about the country, and drawing money from the unwary. The Fredericksburg Arena states that one of those fellows recently entered a drug store in that place, exhibiting a stereotyped certificate, signed and countersigned, and duly sealed, setting forth the hardships that he had suffered in the cause of Polish liberty, &c. Unfortunately for this exiled patriot there was in attendance in the store a young Pole, who, glad to meet a compatriot, addressed the stranger in the language of his country.—The stranger, however, did not seem to rejoice much at finding a countryman. The Polish accent seemed to grate upon his ear, his countenance fell, and his whole conduct indicated that he was an impostor. He could not utter a word of the language, and made his escape as quickly as possible.

New Postmaster General.—The Nashville Banner says that Mr. Kendall, the new Secretary of [illegible] over a majority of the [illegible] its establishment. He [illegible] first expedient to regulate the currency, and the most secure depository of the public funds.

The falling of a few feathery flakes of snow, which yesterday heralded the approach of Winter, forcibly reminded us of the drawing near of the busy season in our city. A number of the Members of Congress have already arrived in the city, (chiefly such of the Western members as have improved the recess to visit their Eastern fellow-citizens,) and we have little doubt but a quorum of both Houses will be in attendance at the Capitol on Monday week next, (the first Monday in December.)

As the organization of the two Houses is complete, and no time will be required either for the qualification of Members or the choice of Officers, it appears probable that the usage, of the Executive Message to Congress being transmitted on the second day of the Session, will on this occasion be departed from, and that the Message will be sent to both Houses on the Monday instead of the Tuesday of the first week of the Session.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Ball in motion.—An intelligent gentleman in Missouri, writing to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, says: "it is generally thought that a great change in public sentiment has taken place lately in this State," and that "at the next election the Democratic family will wheel out to the right and left by sections."

THE IMPROVED CURRENCY.

In 1835, Gen. Jackson in his Annual Message referred with some self-complacency to his improvement of the Currency of the country—and most persons recollect the vaunt that gold pieces would be seen peeping through the interstices of every man's silk purse. Hear him:

"Connected with the condition of the finances, and the flourishing state of the country in all its branches of industry, it is pleasing to witness the *advantages* which have been already derived from the laws regulating the *gold coinage*. THESE ADVANTAGES WILL BE MORE APPARENT IN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT YEAR. * * * It may be CONFIDENTLY anticipated that the *use of gold and silver*, as a CIRCULATING medium, will become general in the ordinary transactions connected with the labor of the country."

Murder will out.—Andrew Jackson Loftis, who was indicted at the late term of the Federal Court for Mail Robbery, and discharged, because the only evidence against him was his own confessions made *under duress*, was again committed to the Jail of this City on Sunday last. It seems, that he started home, and had progressed as far as Davidson County, but was so elated with the circumstance of his acquittal, that he *voluntarily* confessed a great deal more than he had in the first instance. He was immediately arrested by Mr. Smith, of Buncombe, and brought back to this City, where he underwent an examination before Mark Cooke, Esq., and was fully committed for trial.—*Raleigh Register.*

In the House of Representatives of the present Legislature of Tennessee, there are 37 native Tennesseeans—15 Virginians—13 North Carolinians—5 South Carolinians—2 Georgians—1 Kentuckian—1 Pennsylvanian—1 Marylander; total 75. 41 Farmers—17 Lawyers—9 Merchants—4 Doctors—1 Printer—1 Saddler—1 Stone Mason and 1 Surveyor.

We understand from credible sources that an affair of honor took place a few days since between two distinguished politicians of Mississippi, Col. Osborne Claiborne and Gen. H. S. Foote. The hostile meeting occurred in Alabama, whither the parties resorted for the purpose of evading the law. Several shots were exchanged without effect, till at the fifth round, one of the combatants fell dangerously wounded. The unfortunate individual is Col. Claiborne. His recovery is said to be doubtful. We have not heard the nature of the altercation, but presume it had its origin in political differences, as they were both leading men of rival parties. It is said also that another duel was fought about the same time on the sand bar opposite Natchez, between a couple of her citizens. One of them fell dead on the spot, being shot through the heart. From these indications it appears as if our neighbors of the cotton state were settling their own business for themselves, in morals, as well as in commerce.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

"Hanged for leaving his liquor, like the saddler of Bawtry," is an English proverb, the origin of which was curious. It seems that there was once, between the city of York, (Eng.) and the place where malefactors were conveyed for execution, a pot house, called the "Gallows House." Here the cart usually stopped on its way to the gallows, and the convict and his attendants were refreshed with liquors. The saddler of Bawtry, however, refused this refreshment, and hurried the officers to the place of execution. Just as the convict saddler was turned off, a reprieve arrived—some five minutes too late. Had he stopped to drink his ale, the reprieve would have reached the gallows before him. None, however, will use this anecdote as an apology for drinking, except those who are conscious they deserve hanging.

N. Y. Sun.

Remorse at Neglected Studies.—"If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages," says Sir Walter Scott, in his autobiography, "let such a reader remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance; and that I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if, by doing so, I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

[illegible] within the last week. We quote the extreme prices, 8 to 9¼ cents. Principal sales, 9 to 9¼, but prime is worth 9½. Business active.

The numerous friends of Mr. Thomas Cochran, who has for several years past been the Proprietor of the Lafayette Hotel, in this town, will regret to hear of his premature death, by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was a passenger in the brig Oscar, which sailed from Mobile for Texas, which it was reported had been wrecked, and all on board lost. After several days of suspense, however, news was received of her safe arrival at Velasco. The relief thus afforded to his family and friends was of short duration, for the next day's mail brought intelligence that the vessel was indeed safe, but that he had died of lockjaw, occasioned by receiving both charges of a double barrelled gun in his arm, the gun having accidentally gone off whilst in his own hands. Amputation was effected as soon as the brig arrived at Velasco, but without relief.

Congress.—The long Session of Congress is near at hand,—Monday next being the day fixed on by the Constitution for its commencement. We do not suppose that the session will be very remarkable for its legislation; but an unusual degree of interest will attach to it on account of the singular position of parties. We are curious to see how Mr. Van Buren will deport himself since his signal defeat in New York, &c. His message may be expected here on Thursday morning next.

Tennessee.—The daughter is shooting far ahead of the Mother. Whilst North Carolina is almost inert on the subject of Internal Improvements, Tennessee is coming forward nobly. A proposition is before the Legislature to borrow five millions of dollars, one million of which is to be appropriated to Rail Roads in the Western District, say the Central, and Memphis and Lagrange Rail Roads. One million three hundred thousand to works in Middle Tennessee; one million seven hundred thousand to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, and the Hiwassee Rail Road, in East Tennessee; and the remaining million, with other State funds, to be invested in a new State Bank.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We have received the October number of this very valuable periodical,—re-published by T. Foster, of New York, and find the usual variety of interesting articles.

The Whigs of several of the Northern Cities have adopted a new and happy mode of celebrating their late glorious victories. They have resolved to collect as much money as possible for distribution among the poor,—many, very many of whom, are illy prepared to encounter the severity of a Northern Winter, by the failure, during the Summer, of their usual sources of emolument, occasioned by the derangement of business. At the public meetings in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, instead of a celebration, it was resolved to raise as much as a splendid celebration would cost, to be thus distributed; and at New York, in addition to the grand celebration, a large fund was to be raised for the same purpose.

This is all by the party which is denounced by the Globe and its echoes, as Aristocrats, Bank Barons, enemies of the poor, &c. Verily, we think the people are in a fair way to learn how little faith is to be put in the sayings of the organs of the party.

Mr. Calhoun.—The attention of our readers will be attracted to the letter of Mr. Calhoun, on the preceding page. If he fails to convince the public of the correctness and consistency of his course, (as is the case with us,) he has done much to prove the purity of his motives, and the sincerity of his belief in its correctness. He appears unfortunately to have looked more to the effect of certain measures upon the *parties* into which our country is divided, than upon the country itself. He has discovered, also, a new motive for hostility to the Banks, or rather to a U. S. Bank, namely, that when united with the government it is the natural friend of high duties and extravagant expenditure. It is high praise to the Bank, if such be the fact, that its love of high duties, &c. has never before been discovered. It proves that the Bank was not inclined to meddle with the subject, even to promote its own interest.

In relation to Mr. Calhoun's great object, viz: to confine the trade of the South to the Southern ports, we think there is much truth in the following remarks from a late letter of Mr. King, the Georgia Senator:—

"The fallacy held out lately to feed the sectional feeling of the south on this subject, consists in mistaking the effect for the cause. It is not the deposite system, or the U. S. Bank, that "centralizes" commerce at the north, but is it the commerce of the north that *centralizes* the deposits there. Why did not the trade centralize in Philadelphia instead of New York? Just because, in trade, capital follows business, and business does not necessarily follow capital. But we are degraded by "touching at the north to pay tribute." Well. Suppose we imported *directly* the whole value of our exports, say eighty millions, to Charleston or Savannah.—What would we do with this heavy importation? We should consume a few millions as we do now, and carry the balance to the north, and "touch" there, exchange it for northern productions, and such other foreign merchandize as is to be found there, and *imported from those countries not consuming southern productions.*

"But it is considered wonderful strange and very unnatural, that we should not import directly for our whole consumption at least. Why, it is the plainest thing in the world—unless the cherished advantages of free trade is all a delusion. These things are regulated by the interest of the consumers, and that interest ascertained on calculation. Why do we obtain from London the products of every quarter of the globe? Simply, because London trades with every quarter of the globe, and a full assortment can be found there, cheaper than by looking for it in a thousand different markets.—That's all, and the answer to the London answers the great mystery as to the trade of New York.—Why does N. York import for nine-tenths of the consumption of the United States? Simply because it is the natural, and, with its advantages, *the cheapest* depot for the consumption of nine-tenths of the People of the United States; and from its local position can furnish an outward cargo [illegible] in nearly every portion of the commercial world, whose products the [illegible] any portion of the

[illegible] experienced [illegible] John P. King resigned his seat in the Senate on the 20th inst., and on the 22d the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin was chosen to fill his place. Mr. Lumpkin has heretofore been a member of Congress and Governor of the State. He is a thorough going Van Buren man. The state of the vote is not mentioned, but the minority cast their votes for Judge Berrian.

Editorial Convention in Virginia.—The newspapers in Virginia have been so much pleased with the proceedings of the Editorial Convention in this State, that they have, with great unanimity, concluded to have a similar meeting at Richmond on the 17th January.

Capture of Mitchell the Pirate.—The "long, low, black schooner," commanded by the celebrated Mitchell, with 16 men on board, was captured by the U. S. Revenue Cutter, on the 16th inst. between New Orleans and Mobile, and carried into port.

Snow fell at this place on Friday evening last, for the first time this season.

The State House.—The State House now building at Raleigh, of hewn granite, is expected to be completed in about two years, and will be one of the best edifices of the kind in the Country. The walls are finished; and the sum already expended on the edifice is about $325,000, and the entire cost of the building and furniture when completed, will probably exceed $500,000. Its length is 160 feet, its width, including the porticoes, 140, the height, from the floor of the rotunda to the top of the staff 101, from the basement floor to the granite balustrade, which surmounts the dome, 100, and of the exterior walls 60 feet. The columns are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter, standing on a basement of 16 feet high.—The proportions and entablature are copied from the Parthenon.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

Fire!—On Friday night last, about the hour of 12 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the alarming cry of Fire! The fire was discovered to proceed from the Stable on the premises of Mr. Carter, lately belonging to Mr. C. W. West, in the rear of the Mansion Hotel, and in a few feet of the large Stables and Barn of that establishment. When first discovered, the fire was in a quantity of hay, &c. in the loft of the Stable, and had just commenced burning; but the building being of a most combustible nature, before the citizens could be summoned to the spot, the whole Stable was in flames, spreading to the large Barn and Stables of Col. Long, of the Mansion Hotel, and also to the Kitchen of Mrs. Beard, and the long Row of Stables belonging to Mr. John Jones of the Farmers' Hotel.—The night being unusually calm, by the extreme and laudable exertions of our citizens and the Fire Company, with the use of the Engine, and tearing down the small houses in the progress of the fire, it was prevented from reaching any other buildings than those above named, all of which were consumed, with most of their contents, excepting the horses, which were all got out in safety.—Never has any town made a more providential escape from destruction than did Salisbury on Friday night last.

Salisbury Carolinian.

Cotton Buyers.—We are pleased to see that several of our Merchants are engaged in the Cotton business, and are giving fair prices for the article. We have always wondered why they did not do so, and can hardly account for the fact that, until within a short period back, we never heard of a Bale of Cotton being sold in Raleigh. We learn that 8¾ is now freely given and we presume our Farmers will not hesitate to avail themselves of the nearest market. We hardly know a more cheering sight, than to see the streets blocked up by a pile of Cotton bags, which like "Alps o'er Alps arise."

Raleigh Register.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Later from France and England.—French dates of the 13th, and English dates of the 12th, have been received by the ship Lorenzo which left Havre on the 14th ult. The Paris papers do not confirm the accounts published in some of the morning papers on Thursday, of the capture of Constantine by the French. The French Government were anticipating such an event every hour. Nothing later from Spain or Portugal. The London Chronicle of the 12th announces that General Cass and his family had left Alexandria to visit the city of Cairo; the journey being wholly one of pleasure.

HAVRE MARKET—OCTOBER 14.

COTTON.—Our prices for this article, which for several preceding weeks had been fully sustained and presented every appearance of continuing so for some time, have suddenly receded in consequence of recent advices, stating a decline in prices at Liverpool; combined with the receipt of extensive supplies from the United States. The recent arrivals have made holders more anxious to effect sales, and U. S. Cottons, with the exception of ordinary qualities, have consequently receded about 2f during the week. The sales of the week have been 4,564 bales—imports 3,269 bales. Decline in prices submitted to by holders, and the existence of a greater choice has induced purchasers to appear more freely in market, and the demand has generally been active.

A Small Family.—On Wednesday night six hundred and forty-seven persons slept in the Astor House, and by the bye, were not crowded. How many villages are there in our country, that make considerable show, that do not contain more than this number.

N. Y. Express.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 27th, Henrietta Steamboat Company's Lighters Diligence and Only Son, with Goods for Joseph Baker, Willkinge & Belden, C. T. Haigh, G. W. & W. Draughon, W. L. McKay, Johnson & Martin, H. Lewis, H. L. Mynderse, Hall & Johnson, J. B. Morse, D. Shaw, W. Bell, Nott & Starr, G. W. McDonald, N. Johnson, T. C. Blake, T. S. Latterlow, F. Lain, Hart & Fuller, and C. P. Mallett, of this place, and for Lash & Brother, Salem Factory, H. Hambien, J. Council, and H. A. London, of the interior.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

MARRIED,

In [illegible] evening the 21st inst., by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. THOMAS [illegible] to Miss ROSA ASHE [illegible] Hill, Esq. of [illegible]

In New Hanover County, at the residence of the Rev. Robert Tate, on Thursday evening the 16th inst., by the Rev. John McIver, Mr. EDWARD FITMAN, Merchant of Mecklenburg County, to Mrs. MARGARET E. McINTYRE, daughter of the Rev. Robert Tate.

In Anson County, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., by Dr. Kittrel, Mr. AUGUSTUS C. ROSE, son of Dr. Nathl. Rose, of Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., to Miss MARGARET JANE, daughter of John Hasson, Esq., of the former place.

On the 23d instant, at the seat of Mrs. Ann McNeill, in Moore County, by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. WILLIAM D. HARRINGTON, to Miss LYDIA MARGARET, daughter of the late Jas. McNeill.

DIED,

In Sampson County, on Saturday last, Mr. ASHUR BIZZELL, aged 51 years and 7 months.

In Wake County, on the 19th inst., WOODSON CLEMENTS, Esq., County Trustee, a useful citizen and a worthy man.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 31st October, Mr. WYATT HARRISON, formerly of Raleigh.

In Warren County, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Gordon, Miss MARTHA ANN JOYNER.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November [illegible]

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	33 a 40
Ditto, apple,	70 a 73	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9¾	Salt,	70 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 50
Corn,	55 a 60	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended, and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

November 25, 1837. 69tf.

FURNITURE.

At Auction.

ON FRIDAY, THE 8th DECEMBER, I WILL be sold at our Auction Store, the [illegible] hold and kitchen

Furniture,

Of a Gentleman about to remove, comprising almost every article necessary for house-keeping.—Among the articles will be found,

Chairs, Mahogany and other Tables, Sofas, Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, with a fine toned **PIANO,**

ALSO, A

Good Carryall and Harness.

The Furniture will be exhibited at the Auction Store several days before the sale.

THOS. SANFORD & CO., Auct'rs.

November 27. 69ts.

Bank Stock for sale.

20 SHARES of the (old) Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, for sale. Those wishing to purchase, will address

JOSEPH BONNER.

Bath, N. C., November 23, 1837. 69-3

Bale Rope at 8 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 8 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

Mill Saws and Sheet Steel.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting an invoice of thick MILL SAWS, from the manufactory of James Wood & Son, Philadelphia, which Saws have the preference by Wilmington Steam Saw Mills, and were selected by the Subscriber in Philadelphia.—Also,

SHEET STEEL,

A very superior article for Cotton Gin Saws, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above.

JAMES MARTINE.

November 29, 1837. 62eow3m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, Military & Fancy Goods.



THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do,
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Gilt and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epaulettes, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c. &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Wadsworth's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. 56-tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

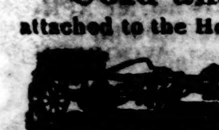
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN McRAE

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } SUGARS,
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



IN addition to my former stock and business, I am now receiving 330 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

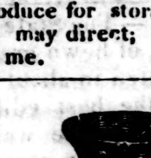
I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office on the North side of Person street, near Liberty Point, where "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES" may be had by wholesale and retail.

☞ The highest market price given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.

October 24, 1837. 64 2m.

WANTED,

AS CLERK in a small Grocery establishment, a Young Man of *steady industrious habits*.—One about 15 years of age, and from the country, would be preferred. Apply at this office.

Nov. 14. 67 3w.

Mills to Rent.

ON Tuesday the 5th day of December, being the Tuesday of County Court week, will be rented at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at one o'clock P. M., for one, two, or three years, those valuable SAW AND GRIST MILLS, in Lower Fayetteville, at the mouth of Cross Creek. They are now in good repair. Terms made known on the day of renting. The privilege of getting Timber for the use of the Mills, within two miles of the River may be had of the Subscriber on moderate terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

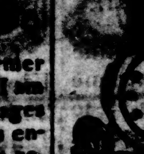
November 7, 1837. 66-4wks.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf



... partnership ... Pyle, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle*.

They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c., all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street*.

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf

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500 Dollars Reward,

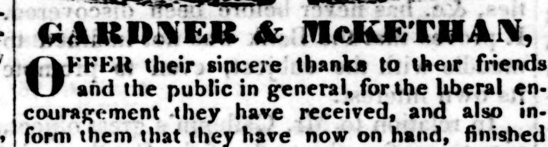
WILL be given for the apprehension of a negro man named JACOB, with proof sufficient to convict the white man who took him off; or One Hundred Dollars for the negro alone, confined in any Jail so that I get him.

JACOB was purchased by Col. Wilson Nesbit, for the Nesbit Iron Company, of one — Edwards, who purchased him of John Brown, of Sampson County, N. C. He is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, & weighs about 170 pounds. He has lost some of his fore-teeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs, and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The above Boy may not have been purchased from Brown, as I doubt whether my information is correct.

E. W HARRISON, Agent.

Draytonsville, S. C., July 17, 1837. 67-5t.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837 61tf

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.

6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837. 54tf.

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100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging, For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

... take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the Firm of *Leete & Cook*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, will present them to Harvey Leete, for payment; and all those indebted to said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to him, he being duly authorized to settle all the affairs of said Concern.

HARVEY LEETE,
WILLIAM C. COOK.

October 25th, 1837.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of GOODS in his line, which were carefully selected by himself in N. York, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Velvets, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at reduced prices.

He still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

At his old Stand, on Hay street.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7. 66-4w.

For Sale,

ON a very extended credit, 587 acres of LAND, on the Eastern side of the Cape Fear River, about three miles above the "Clarendon Bridge," with such portion of the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS as may be designated by the vendor. For terms, apply to Mr. E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Pittsborough, Nov. 1, 1837. 66tf.

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Hales, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, October 30, 1837. 65tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with the ... is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. When ... directed to be ... the usual charge of Wharfage will be ... Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

... 250 pieces Callicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12-4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Woolen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

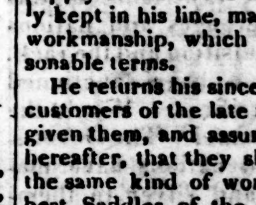
FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.

September 10, 1837. 58 3m.

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. N...
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf.

Commission & For[warding] Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having est[ablished himself] in Wilmington for the purpose [of transacting] the above business, respectfully [offers his services] to the public. Goods consign[ed will be] forwarded with the utmost dispatch, [and eve-] ry particularity observed.—Parti[cular attention will] be paid to the sale of Tobacco, [Flour,] Staves, &c. as well as the purchase [of Goods, and he] flatters himself that a knowledge [of business com-] bined with unremitting attention, [will secure him] a share of public patronage.

WM. O...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott [& Starr, Jas.] Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, [...] Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. ...

NEW BOOK[S.]

LIFE OF AARON BURR; ... by the author of Vivian Grey; ... Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by ... of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's ... Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred ... Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurz[heim's Phreno]logical Works; History of China; ... sy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations ... Gray's Operative Chemist; Sudd... pit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dy[ing] ... Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; ... Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; ... mony; Course of Time; Sword's ... ern Songster; Doane's Magrier's ... &c. Just received by

March 14, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received l[etters of ad]ministration on the personal [estate of Mat]thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at S[eptember term] 1836, of Cumberland County C[ourt. All persons] having claims against the Estate [of said de]ceased, are hereby requested to p[resent them to] the Subscriber within the time pre[scribed by law,] or this notice will be plead in bar ... and all persons indebted to said [Estate are re]quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGH[ON.]

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late [firm of ...] & JOHNSON, are hereby ... subscriber alone is authorized to ... and it is essential that the accounts [be set]tled without delay.

DANI...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S B[ELLS,]

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celeb[rated Bell Foun]ders in this country, having ... ments with the Subscriber to recei[ve] all orders for their Bells of any si[ze] which they will warrant of the very ... quality, not surpassed by any Bell... Also, Town Clocks, Church and ... of superior finish and tones. Or[ders and] information given by

JAMES ...

N B. They will warrant their B[ells, and] any fail to give satisfaction, they ... ed for another. Also Old Bells re[ceived.]

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill[stones]

For Wheat, and Cologne Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent [for the sale of] the above Mill Stones in this S[tate, by Messrs.] Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, ... would here inform those wanting ... they can be furnished by sending ... me at this place. We *warrant* the[m] *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a ne[w one in]stead.

C. J. OR[RELL,]
Brick Building[s.]

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic [Mixture,]

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE A[ND FEVER.]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valu[able Popu]lar Medicine. Just received ...

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualifi[ed as Executor] to the last Will and Testament o[f ...] DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies ... debted to the said Estate, to make i[mmediate pay]ment, as further indulgence cannot ... all persons having claims against ... present them within the time pre[scribed by law,] or this notice will be plead in bar ...

JAMES C. DOBBIN.

June 13, 1837.

SADDLERY, &[c.]



I HAVE move[d ...] the House ... by Dr. Thoma[s ...] the North side ... nearly opposite ... er & McLaurin's ... I will keep co[nstantly on hand] SADDLES, BR[IDLES, HAR]NESS, and all ... in my line of business, made of the ... and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to ... the public in general, for the libe[ral encourage]ment they have given me, and ... strict attention to business, to meri[t a continuance] of their custom. All orders ex[ecuted at the] shortest notice. Repairing done ...

GEORGE W. ...

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837.

Iron and Molas[ses.]

In Store and for Sale by the S[ubscribers,]

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Mol[asses.]

THOS. SANDFO[RD & CO.]

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a hal[f tons] Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best ... manure. Those that want rich land ... to apply for this Plaster, as now is the ... it advantageously. Call on J. E. P[atterson, 3] doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, 20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, ... ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, ... Manure,

Hair and Laths kept constantly ... All of which I will sell low for Cash. He intends to keep a large and ... these articles at all times, and from ... for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and P[lasterer he] can always speak confidently as to the ... the articles.

JOHN E PATT[ERSON,]
3 doors South of the M[arket.]

February 22, 1837.

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100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, [just re]ceived from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's [AL]MANAC, for the year 1838, and for sa[le by]

C. J. O[RRELL.]

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.